T H E MOTHERS LEGACY

Unborn Child.

ELIZABETH JOCELINE.



OXFORD,

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UR Laws disable those, that are under Covertbaron, from disposing by Will and Testamentany

temporal Estate. But no law prohibiteth any possessor of Moral and Spiritual riches, to impart them unto others, either in life by communicating, or in death by bequeathing. The reafon is, for that Corruptible riches, even to those who have capacity of alienating them, bring onely a civil propriety, but no Moral and vertuous influence for the well despensing, or bestowing them: whereas Vertue and Grace have power beyond all empeachment of Sex or other debi-

lity, to enable and instruct the Possessor to employ the same unquestionably for the inward in-

riching of others.

This truely rich Bequeather, taking that care for the providing an everlasting portion for her hoped Issue, which too many Parents bend wholly upon earthly inheritance, by her death already hath given unto her Testament that life and strength, whereof the Scripture speaketh, Heb. 3.17. A Testament is of force after death: Now remained the other validity and priviledg of a Testament, that it be enacted in perpetual and inviolable Record. Which in this was necessary not so much for the fecurity of the chief and immediate Legatary, as for the benefit of all those, who, by the common

common kindred of Christianity, may claim their portion in this Legacy, left in pios us; whereout, whosoever taketh, yet leaveth no whit the less for others in remainder.

Wherefore upon the very first view, I willingly not onely fubscribed my Approbat for the registering this VVill, among the most publick Monuments, (the rather worthy, because proceeding from the weaker Sex) but alfo, as bound to do right unto known vertue, undertook the care of the publication thereof, my felf having heretofore bin no stranger to the Testators education and eminent vertues. Whereof, I here beheld reflection cleer enough, tho perhaps not fo particularly evident to those that take

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by this Abstract.

In her zealous affection to the holy Ministry, thereto dedicating, (if by Sex capable) Her yet scarce budding first fruits, I saw the Lineaments of her own Parentage: She being the onely off-fpring derived from a reverend Grandfather, Doctor Ghaderton, sometime Master of Queens College in Cambridge, and publick Professor of Divinity in that University, afterward Lord Bishop, first of Chester, and thence of Lincolne: by and under whom She was from her tender years carefully nurtured, as in those accomplishments of knowledg in Languages, History, and fome Arts, fo principally in studies of Piety. And thus kaving from a child

child known the holy Scriptures, which made her wife unto Salvation thro faith in Christ, how well She continued in those things, which She had learned, appeareth as otherwise to those that knew her, so here to all by the frequent and pertinent application of them in these Instructions.

In her profecution of the duty of obedience unto Parents I view the deep impression, long since, when she was not above six years old, made in her mind by the last words of her own Mother, charging her upon her blessing to shew all obedience and reverence to her Father (Sir Richard Brooke) and to her reverend Grandfather.

In the whole course of her Pen, I observe her piety and humility:

lity: these her lines scarce shewing one sparke of the elementary fire of her secular learning: this her candle being rather lighted from the Lampe of the Sanctua-

ry.

In her commission of the Office of an Overseer to her Husband, what eies cannot behold the slames of her true and unspotted love toward her Dearest, who enjoyed her about the space of six years and a half, being all that while both an impartial witness of her Vertues, and an happy partner of those blessings, both Transitory and Spiritual, wherewith she was endowed.

Beside the Domestick cares pertaining to a Wise, the sormer part of those years were imployed by her in the Judies of Morality

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and History, the better by the help of forraign Languages, not without a taste and faculty in Poetry: Wherein some essay she hath lest, ingenious, but chast and modest like the Author. Of all which knowledg she was very sparing in her discourses, as possessing it rather to hide, than to boast off.

Among those her eminencies deserving our memory, was her own most ready Memory, enabling her upon the first rehearfal to repeat above forty lines in English or Latine: a gift the more happy by her imploiment of it in carrying away an entire Sermon, so that she could (almost following the steps of the words, or phrase) write it down in her Chamber.

The

The latter years of her life she addicted to no other studies than Divinity, whereof some imperfect Notes remain, but principally this finall Treatife found in her Desk unfinished, by reafon either of some troubles befaling her about a month before her end, or of prevention by misreckoning the time of her going with this her first (now also last) Child. Which Treatife, intended for her Child, she so leaving, rel commended the same to her husband by her Letter to him, written and fubscribed by her own hand, as hereafter followeth.

The many bleffings, she enjoyed, were not without some seasoning of afflictions, which, by the good use she made of them, bred in her a constant temper

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of patience, and more than wo? manly fortitude: especially in her latter time, when as the course of her life was a perpetual meditation of death, amounting almost to a prophetical sense of her dissolution, even then when she had not finished the 27. year of her Age, nor was oppressed by any disease, or danger, other than the common lot of Child-birth, within fome months approaching. Accordingly when she first felt her self quick with childe (as then travelling with death it felf) she secretly took order for the buying a new winding sheet: thus preparing and confecrating her felf to him, who rested in a new Sepulcher wherein was never man yet laid. And about that time, undauntedly looking death

in the face, privatly in her Closet between God and her, she wrote these pious Meditations; whereof her self strangly speaketh to her own bowels in this manner, It may seem strange to thee to receive these lines from a Mother, that died when thou wert born.

Octob. 12. 1622. In Cambridge-shire she was made a Mother of a Daughter, whom shortly after, being Baptized and brought unto her, she blessed, and gave God thanks that her self had lived to see it a Christian: and then instantly called for her winding sheet to be brought forth and laied upon her.

So having patiently born for forme nine daies a violent Fever, and giving a comfortable Teltimony of her godly resolution,

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The ended her Praiers, Speech, and Life together, rendring her Soul into the hand of her Redeemer, and leaving behind her unto the World a fweet Perfume of good name, and to her onely Child (besides a competent Inheritance) this Manuel, being a deputed Mother for Instruction, and for solace a twin-like Sister, issuing from the same Parent, and seeing the Light about the same time.

Which composure because it cometh forth impersect from the Pen, doth the more expect to be supplied and made up by

practife and execution.

Sic approbavit

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TO MY TRULY loving, and most dearly loved Husband Tourell Jocelin.

INE own dear Love, Ino Sooner conceived an hope, that I should be made a Mother by thee, but with it entred the confideration of a mothers Duty, and shortly after followed the apprehension of danger that might prevent me from executing that care I so exceedingly defined, I mean in Rehgious training our Child. And in truth, Death appearing in this

this shape, was doubly terrible untome. First, in respect of the painfulness of that kind of Death; and next, of the loss my little One should have in wanting me.

But I thank God, these fears were cured with the remembrance that all things work together for the best to those that love God, and a certain assurance, that he will give me patience according to my pain.

Tet still I thought there was

Some good office I wight do for

my Child, more than onely to

bring it forth (the it should

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please God to take me) when I considered our frailty, our apt inclinations to fin, the Devils Subtilty, and the Worlds deceitfulness; against these, how much defired I to admonish it? But still it came into my mind, that Death might deprive me of time, if I should neglect the present. I knew not what to do: I thought of writing, but then mine own weakness appeared so manifestly, that I was ashamed, and durst not undertake it. But when I could find no other means to express my Motherly zeal, I encouraged

my felf with these reasons.

First, that I wrote to a Child, and the I were but a Woman, yet to a Childs judgment, what I understand, might serve for Foundation to a better Learning.

Again, I considered it was to my own, and in private fort, and my love to my own

might excuse my errors.

And lastly, but chiefly, I comforted my self, that my intent was good, and that I was well assured God is the prosperer of good purposes.

Thus resolved, I writ this ensuing Letter to our little one,

one, to whom I could not find a fitter hand to convey it than thine own, which mayest with Authority see the Performance of this my little Legacy, of which my Child is Executor.

And (dear Love) as thou must be the Overseer, for Gods Sake, when it shall fail in duty to God, or to the World; let not thy Indulgence wink at such folly, but severely correct it: and that thy trouble may be little when it comes to years, take the more care when it is young. First, in providing it a Nurse: O make choice not so much for her Complexion,

as for her mild and honest disposition. Likewise if the Child be to remain long abroad after Weaning, as neer as may be, chuse a House where it may not learn to Swear, or speak scurrilous Words.

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I know I may be thought too for upulous in this: but I am fure thou shalt find it a hard matter to break a Child of that it learns so Young. It will be a great while, ere it will be thought Old enough to be beaten for evil Words, and by that time it will be so perfect in imperfections, that blows will not mend it. And when some

some charitable Body reproves or corrects it for these faults, let no body pitty it with the loss of the Mother.

Next, good sweet Heart, keep it not from School, but let it learn betimes: if it be a Son, I doubt not but thou wilt dedicate it to the Lord as his Minister, if it will please his Mercy to give him Grace and capacity for that great Work. If it be a Daughter, I hope my Mother Brooke (if thou desirest her) will take it among hers, and let them all learn one Lesson.

I desire her bringing up may

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be learning the Bible, as my Sifters do, good Houswifery, writing, and good works: other Learning a Woman needs not: tho I admire it in those whom God hath blest with discretion, yet I desired not much in a my own, having seen that I Sometimes Women have great- I er Portions of learning than de Wisdom, which is of no better pr use to them than a main Sail R to a Fly-boat, which runs it us under Water. But where for Learning and Wisdom meet in a Vertuous disposed Woman, Se, She is the fittest Closet for all the goodness. She is like a well-ter ballanced

ballanced Ship, that may bear all her Sail. She is indeed: I should but shame my self, if I should go about to Praise her more.

But my Dear, tho She have all this in her, She will hardly make a Poor mans Wife: Yet I leave it to thy Will. If thou desirest a learned Daughter, I pray God give Her a wise and Religious heart, that She may tuse it to his Glory, thy comfort, and her own Salvation, But how soever thou dispo-1 , Sest of her education, I pray thee labour by all means to teach her Humility: the I much

much desire it may be as humble, if it be a Son as a Daughter; yet in a Daughter I more fear the contrary Vice; Pride being nowrather accounted a Vertue in our Sex worthy of Praise, than a vice sit for reproof.

Many Parents read Le-Etures of it to their Children how necessary it is, and they have Principles that must not be disputed against. Assirst, look how much you esteem your self, others will esteem of you. Again, what you give to others, you derogate from your self. And many more of these kinds. I have heard men accounted

counted wife that have maintained this kind of Pride under the name of Generous knowing or understanding themselves. But I am sure that He that truly knows himself shall know so much evil by himself, that He shall have small reason to think himself better than another Man.

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Dearest, I am so fearful to bring thee a Proud high-mind-ed Child, that, tho I know thy care will need no Spur, yet I cannot but desire thee to double thy watchfulness over this Vice, it is such a crafty insignating

nuating Devil, it will enter little Children in the likeness of Wit, with which their Parents are delighted, and that is sweet nourishment to it. I pray thee, Dear Heart, delight not to have a bold Child: Modesty and Humility are the Sweetest ground-works of all Vertue. Let not thy Servants give it any other Title than the Christian name, till it have discretion to understand how to respect others.

And I pray thee be not profuse in the expence of Clothes upon it. Methinks it is a vain delight in Parents to bestow

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bestow that cost upon one Child, which would serve two or three. If they have not Children enow of their own to imploy so much cost upon, Pauper ubique jacet. There wants not Poor at every Door.

Thus, Dear, thou seest my belief, if thou canst teach thy little One Humility, it must needs make thee a glad Fa-

ther.

But I know thou wonderest by this time what the cause should be that we two continually unclassing our Hearts one to another, I should reserve this towriting. When d 2, thou

thou thinkest thus, Dear, remember how grievous it was to thee but to hear me say, I may dye, and thou wilt confess this would have been an unpleasant Discourse to thee, and thou knowest I never durst displease thee willingly, so much I love thee. All I now defire is, that the unexpectedness of it make it not more grievous unto thee. But I know thou art a Christian, and therefore will not doubt of thy Patrence.

And the I thus write to thee, as heartily desiring to be Religiously prepared to die, yet

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my Dear, I despair not of life, nay, I hope, and daily pray for it, if so God will be pleased.

Nor shall I think this Labour lost, tho I do live: for I will make it my own Lookingglass, wherein to see when I am too secure, when too remiss, and in my Childs fault through this Glass to discern mine own errors. And I hope God will so give me his Grace, that I shall more skilfully at than apprehend a Mothers duty.

My Dear, thou knowest me so well, I shall not need to tell thee I have written honest thoughts

thoughts in a disordered fashion, not observing method. For thou knowest how short I am of Learning and Natural endowments, to take such a course in Writing. Or if that strong affection of thine have hid my weakness from thy sight, Inow profess seriously my own ignorance: and tho I did not, this following Treatise would bewray it. But I send it onely to the Eies of a most loving Husband, and of a Child exceedingly beloved, to whom I hope it will not be altogether unprofitable.

Thus humbly desiring God

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to give thee all comfort in this Life, and happiness in the life to come, I leave thee and thine to his most Gracious Protection.

Thine inviolable,

Eliza. Jocelin.

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MOTHERS LEGACY

TO HER

Unborn Child.

Aving long, often, and earnestly desirated of God that I might be a Mother to one of his children; and the time now drawing on, which I hope he hath appointed to give thee unto me: It drew me into a consideration both wherefore I so earnestly

eftly desired thee, and (having found that the true cause was to make thee happy) how I might com-

pass this happiness for thee.

I knew it consisted not in
Honour, Wealth, Strength

of body, or Friends (tho all these are great Blessings;) therefore it had been a weak request, to desire thee only for an Heir to my Fortune. No, Inever aimed at so poor an Inheritance for thee as the whole World: Neither would I have begged of God so much pain, as I know I

must endure, to have only possest thee with earthly riches, of which to day thou may st be a great man, to morrow a poor beggar. Nor did an hope to dandle thy infancy move me to desire thee. For I know all the delight a Parent can take in a Child is Honey mingled with Gall.

But the true reason that I have so often kneel'd to God for thee, is, that thou mightest be an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven. To which end I humbly beseech Almighty God B2 thou

4 The Mother's Legacy.

thou may'ft bend all thy actions, and (if it be his bleffed will) give thee fo plentiful a measure of his grace, that thou may'ft ferve him as his Minister, if he make thee a man.

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It is true, that this Age holds it a most contemptible Office, fit only for poor men's Children, younger Brothers, and fuch as have no other means to live. But for God's sake be not discourag'd with these vain speeches; but fortifie your felf with remembring of how great worth the winning

winning of one Soulis in Gods fight and quickly find how great a place it is to be a Priest unto the Living God. If it will please him to move your heart with his holy Spirit, it will glow and burn with zeal to do him service. The Lord open thy Lips, that thy mouth may shew forth his praise: Asbesa

If I had skill to write, I would write all I apprehend of the happy ellate of true labouring Ministers: but I may plainly say, that of all men they by their

calling are the most truely lin happy; they are familiar with God, they labour in th his Vineyard, and they are lin fo belov'd of him, that he af gives them abundance of C knowledg. Oh be one of th them, let not the scorn of grevil men hinder thee. Look ha how God hath provided for bl thee sufficient means: thou th needest not hinder thy be study to look out for living, as the Ifraelites hinder'd their work to look for Straw: If thou beeft not content with this, thou wilt not be with more. God de- th liver

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liver thee from covetousness.

I desire thee that tho

I desire thee, that tho thou takest a spiritual Cal-ling, thou wilt not seek ling, thou wilt not feek after the Livings of the Church, nor Promotions, tho I honour them, as I have tho I honour them, as I have great cause: but I would have thee fo truely an hum-ble and zealous Minister ble and zealous Minister, that thy onely end should be to do God service, without defire of any thing to thy self, save the Kingdom of Heaven. Yet as I would not have thee feek thefe things, so I would have thee as careful not to neglect Gods blessings, but with all thankfulness to receive what he bestows, and to be a careful Steward distributing it to those that have need.

I could not chuse but manifest this desire in writing, lest it should please God to deprive me of time to speak.

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And if thou be a Daugh ter, thou may it perhaps think I have lost my labour: but read on, and thoushalt see my love and care of thee, and thy falvation is a sgreat, as if thou were

wert a Son, and my fear

greater.

It may peradventure, when thou comest to some discretion, appear strange to thee, to receive the selines from a Mother that dyed when thou wert born: but when thou seest Men purchase Land, and store up Treasure for their unborn Babes, wonder not at me that I am careful for thy Salvation, being fuch an eternal portion: And not knowing whether I shall live to instruct thee when thou art born, let me not

be blamed tho I write to thee before. Who would not condemn me, if I should be careless of thy body while it is within me? Sure a far greater care belongs to thy Soul; to both these cares I will endeavour to apply my self so long as I live.

Again, I may perhaps be wondred at for writing in this kind, considering there are so many excellent Books, whose least note is worth all my Meditations. I confess it, and thus excuse my self. I write

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write not to the World, but to mine own Child, who, it may be, will more profit by a few weak instructions comming from a dead Mother (who cannot every day praise or reprove it as it deserves) than by far better from much more learned. These things confidered, neither the true knowledg of mine own weakness, nor the fear this may come to the worlds eye, and bring scorn upon my Grave, can stay my hand from expressing how much I covet thy Salvation. C2 There-

Therefore, dear Child, read hear my Love, and if God take me from thee, be obedient to these instructions, as thou oughtest to be unto me; I have learnt them out of Gods Word, I beseech Him that they may be profitable to thee.

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(I.)

The first charge I give thee, I learned of Salomon, Eccles. 12.1 Remember thy Creator in the daies of thy youth. It is an excellent beginning, and a fit Lesson for a Child. Look with what

what the Vessel is first seafoned, it retains the Taste: and if thou beginnest to remember to ferve God when thou art young, before the World, the Flesh, and the Devil take hold on thee, God will love thee, and fend his Holy Spirit to take possession of thee, who shall resist those enemies, and not suffer them to hurt cious a God?. Al me sent

To move thy heart to remember thy Creator betimes, meditate upon the benefits thou continually receivest: First, how he hath

hath Created thee when hi thou wert nothing; Re-Y deemed thee being worfe m than nought; and now of fo meer Grace he hath given ol thee his holy Spirit, Sancti-no fyingothee to an eternal m Kingdom. Thou canst not sh possibly understand how hi great these Mercies are, but da straight thy Soul must cry, be Whatshall I do for so gra-m cious a God? All the powers of my Soul and Body m will I give to his service; ci my first thoughts will I de th dicate to him, like Abeli co Sacrifice I will present to or him

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him the first Fruits of my Youth; in the strength of my age will I fall down before him; and if I live to oldage, that weakness will not let my knees bow, nor my hands be lifted up, yet shall my Heart meditate on his Goodness night and day, and my Tongue shall be alwaies telling of his marvellous Works.

When thou hast thus remembred the infinite mercies of God, it behoves thee to settle thy self to a constant service of him, to order thy Thoughts, Words

and Actions to his glory, and to covenant with thy felf that thou wilt not break thy promifes to God. That thou maift the more easily perform these duties, mark I pray thee these following Rules for ordering thy life, and God will bless thee and all thy good endeavors.

(2.)

At thy first waking in the Morning, be careful of thy self, that thou harbor in thy brain no vain or unprofitable, but of all, no ungodly

ungodly fancy to hinder thy morning Sacrifice, but straight frame thy felf to meditate on the Mercies of God, the Maliciousness of the Devil, and thine own Weakness. and probability

Thine own Weakness is apparent to thee: for even but now thine eies were closed, thou couldst not fee to defend thy felf, thy strength was gone, so that thou wert not able to refift the weakest creature, a Gnator a Flea might glut themselves with thy Blood. : The Devils malice is as eafily Where-

easily perceived, for even now he lies lurking ready to catch every good motion from thy heart, suggesting things more delightful to thy fancy, and perswading thee to defer thy service of God tho but for a little while.

But be warned and armed against histemptations; for be assured if thou once yeild to neglect praying to God, but one half hour, when that time comes thou shalt find thy self far more unapt, and thy heart more dull to pray than before:

Where-

Whereas if thou disposest thy felf to pray, tho thou beest heavy and uncheerful in it, vet God, who fearches the heart, and fees thy defire to pray, though thou canst not, will enlighten thee and prepare thy heart against the next time, that thou shalt find comfort. Therefore, take heed the Devil deceive you not, for you fee his malice is not small that seeks to cousen you of all happiness present and to come. For be affured you can take no true joy in earthly

Pleasures, no longer than you seek after Heavenly.

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Having thus difcerned the infinite malice of the Devil, and your ownexceeding weakness, how do you think you were preferved from his fnares while you flept? Or do you think he onely befets you when you are awake? No, be not deceived, he is not so fair an enemy: His hate is such to you, that if he could he would tear your body and drag youn Soul to Hell while you flept Alas, all this he might have done,

done, your strength was small to resist him. Now you must needs confess who it is that is only able to preserve you, that it is God, and that it is his mercy, not your defert, that you are preserved : And gather to your self a strong resolution with all your force to serve him all the day, and to refift all the temptations of the Devil.

Then being thorowly awake (for fure God likes not sleeping Praier) begin to give God thanks, and to defire the continuance of his

his mercy towards thee, in these words, till thou canst find fuch as may better express thine own Soul only

O'Eternal God, gracious from the beginning, and mercital to the latter ending of the world, I give the humble thanks, that according to think int abundant goodness, thou hast you graciously defended me this gre night from all dangers that Th might have happened unto me Su I beseech thee continue this suc thy favourable goodness to le ward me, and so grant me Ser thy grace, that in all mar Thoughts, Words, and Actions iv

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I may seek thy glory, and evermore so live in thy sear, that I may dye in thy favour, for the Son my onely Saviors sake, Amen.

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Having thus invited God into your Soul, take heed you offend not against so great and glorious a Guest: Think if thou seest a Superior entertained with such observance of the Matter, such diligence in the Servants, such a general tare that all things may give a testimony of his wel-

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welcome; O think, sinful Soul, what care oughtest thou to have when the living God vouchfafes to dwell in thee : Oh watch; Oh be wary. Donot (my dear Child) Oh do not wilfully offend him, for hardly are presumptuous sins forgiven. But if out of weakness thou offend a gainst him, run straigh before he can be gone, for he is merciful, and will stay a while after thou has finned to expect thy repen tance. But if thou does not make hast, then oth Devi

Devil, who will not delay to feek thy destruction; he will accuse thee, mocking thy impiety; and God will leave thee, being more offended at thy neglect, or rather contempt of his mercy, than at thy first offence.

Therefore run quickly, esteem no Sin small, but what member foevercaufed thee to offend him, bring it before him, and let it assist thee chiefly in thy Repentance. If thine eies teach thee Wantonness, Covetousness, or the like, let offences,

them pour forth Tears to purchase thee a Pardon. If thy Tongue have offended toward God or thy Neighbor, bring it with shame and forrow to confess in private, what it was not ashamed toglory of in publick. Learn to be ashamed to commit sin, but being committed, hope not to hide it from God by any other means, than by hearty Repentance. So indeed thou mayest win his mercy to cover thy transgression, and in his Sons Passion he will bury thine offences,

offences, so as he will hide them from himself. But then thou must delay no time, go quickly, get thee alone, wear thy Knees, wring thy Hands, beat thy Breaft, know as little meafure in thy Sorrow, as thou didst in thy Sin. The Lord will not despise a contrite Heart, and though he let thee kneel long, he will have mercy at the last. Learn of Jacob to wrestle with God, and to cry with a fervent Spirit, I will not let thee go unless thou bless me. Our Savior saith,

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The Kingdom of Heaven Suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force..

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Thus you see, it must be an eager, not a flothful courfe, that must bring you to Heaven. Take heed therefore that you avoid all the kinds of this Sin. Whatloever you go about, do it with cheerfulness. Be ashamed of Idleness, as thou art a man, but tremble at it, as thou art a Chistian. For be fure the Devil neveris so happy in his temptations,

tations, as when he emploies them on a slothful man, who cannot endure to take so much pains as to resist him.

Salomon promifes no other patrimony to a fluggard but poverty. God hates the flothful. Witness the five foolish Virgins, and the unprofitable servant, Matth. 25. The one Christ would not know; the other is branded with two shameful marks, evil and flothful, and his Talent taken from him. What more wretched estate can there

be in the world? First to an be hated of God as an idle in Drone, not fit for his fervice: then thro extreme Poverty to be contemned lif of all the world. Oh then life at no hand yeild thy youth gr to Sloth, but so soon as thou hast made thy praier to God, prepare to rise, and rifing use this Prayer.

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In thy Name, Oh bleffed Savior, I arise, who with the Father, and the Holy Spirit, createst me, and with thine own most precious blood hast redeemed me. I beseech thee this day, to govern, keep, and The Mother's Legacie. 31 and bless me: lead me forth in every good way, therein direct and confirm me, and after this frail and miserable life, bring me to that blessed life which hath no end, for thy great merit and mercies sake.

(5.)

Amen.

Thou art no sooner broke out of the arms of Sloth, but Pride steps in diligently, waiting to furnish thee with any vain Toy in thy attire. And tho I believe there are divers forts of Pride more pestilent to the

the Soul than this of Apparel, yet this is enough dangerous, and I am fure betraies a mans folly more than any other. Is it not a monstrous thing to see a man, whom God hath created of an excellent form, each part answering the due proportion of another, should by a fantastical Habit make himself so ugly, that one cannot find amongst all Gods creatures any thing like him? One man, tho not refembling another in shape or face, yet for his rational Soul is like

like another: but these fashionists have (I fear) changed their reasonable Souls for proud Souls without reason. How could they else deform and transform themselves by these new fangled Fashions, and apish behavior; crindging, shrugging, starting, and playing the fantasticks every way? So that they may truly say when they are fashionable, that they are not like other men: and I believe wife men will not be forry for it. For who would be like them?

Ide-

I defire thee for Gods fake shun this vanity, whether thou be Son or Daughter. If a Daughter, I confess thy task is harder because thou art weaker, and thy Temptations to this Vice greater, for thou shalt fee those whom perhaps thou wilt think less able, exalted far above thee in this kind, and it may be thou wilt desire to be like them, if not to out-go them. But believe and remember that I tell thee, the end of all these vanities is bitter as Gall.

Oh

Oh the remembrance of mis-spent time, when thou shalt grow in Years, and have attained no other knowledg, than to drefs thy felf! When thou shalt see half, perhaps all, thy time spent, & that of all thou hast Sowed, thou hast nothing to Reap but Repentance, late Repentance, how wilt thougrieve? How wilt thou accuse one folly for bringing in another? And in thy memory cast over the cause of each misfortune which hath befallen thee, till paffing from one to another, F 2 at

at last thou findest thy corrupt will to be the first cause, and then thou wilt with grief enough perceive, that if thou hadst served God when thou servedst thy fond desires, thou hadst now had peace of heart. The God of Mercy give thee Grace to remember him in the daies of thy Youth.

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Mistake me not, nor give your self leave to take too much liberty with saying, My mother was too strict. Noly I am not, for I give you leave to sollow modest Fashions, but not to be a begin-

beginner of Fashions: nor would I have you follow it illit be general; so that in not doing as others do, you might appear more singuar than wife. But in one word, this is all I defire, that you will not set your heart on such fooleries, and you shall fee that this modest carriage will win you Reputation and love with the wife and vertuous Sort.

And once again, remember how many hours maist thou give to God, which is thou spendest in these Vanities, thou shalt never never be able to make aca we count of. If thou dost but has endeavor to do well, God mo will accept the Will for the wist Deed; but if thou wilfully ous spend the morning of thy be, time in these Vanities, God solwill not be put off with whe such reckonings, but pude nishments will follow, such con as I pray God thou maist not Pepull upon thee.

Yet alas, this is but one you fort of Pride, and so far on from being accounted a va vice, that, if the time mends in not before you come to understanding, you will hear Pride to the property of the price of the p

well drest Woman (for that is the stile of Honour) more commended than a wife or honest, or Religious woman. And it may be, this may move you to follow their idleness. But when you have any fuch desire, draw your self to consider what manner of Persons the commended and commenders are, and you shall find them all of one Batch, fuch as being vain themselves, applaud it in others.

But if you will desire Praise, follow the example

of those Religious women whose vertuous Fames time hath not power to raze out: as devout Anna, who ferued the Lord with faft ing and Praier, Luke 2. Just Elizabeth, who served God without reproof. Religious Esther, who taught her Maids to fast and pray, Est. 4. 17. and the chast Susan na, whose Story, I hope the strictest will allow for a worthy example.

I am so fearful that thou shouldst fall into this Sin, that I could spend my little time of life in exhorting

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thee from it. I know it is the most dangerous subtil fin that can steal the heart of Man; it will alter shapes as oft as the Camelion doth Colours; it will fit it felf to all dispositions, and (which is most strange) it will so disguise it self, that he must be cunning who difcerns it from humility; nay it may lie in thine own heart, and if thou beest not a diligent fearcher of thy felf, thou shalt not know it. But if thou watch well thou shalt take it, for it hath one property that cannot change,

change, as the common people believe the Devil cannot alter the shape of one foot. It is true of Pride, that tho it be changed into that Angel of Light, Humility, yet thou maist know it by felf-love; if thou findest that within thee, be fure Pride is not far off. For humility will make thee feem vile in thine own eies, it will make thee see thine own faults, and confess them to be greater than other mens, so that thou wilt respect every man above thy felf. But

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But the rules of self-conceit are just contrary, they stand on tiptoes, reckoning their vertues like the proud Pharisee, scorning to be like other men.

Shun it for thy Souls fake, for if thou entertain it, it is such a shameless flatterer, that it will make thee believe thou art Greater, Wiser, Learneder than all the Company, when indeed, thou wilt prove thy self the greatest fool of them, wearying them all with thy vain talk.

G 2 Salomon

Salomon faith, Pride goeth before destruction, Prov. 16. 18. And a high mind before the fall. And our bleffed Savior, the true pattern of Humility, exhorts us, to learn of him that was lowly and meek in heart, Mat. 11.29. And if we do so, he promises we shall find rest unto our Souls. Neither want there Curses, Threatnings, where perswasions will not serve. Whosoever exalteth himself shall be humbled, Luke 14.11. Read the Holy Scriptures often and diligently, and thou shalt

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shalt find continual threatnings against Pride, punishment of Pride, and warnings from Pride. Thou shalt find no fin fo heavily punished as this: it made Devils of Angels, a Beaft of great Nabuchodonezzar, Dogs meat of Jezabel, and I will conclude with a good mans faying, If all the sins reigning in the World were burnt to Ashes, even the Ashes of Pride would be able to reduce them all again.

I know in fewer words there might much more have been faid against this

fin, but I know not who ma will fay fo much to thee self when I am gone. There-bei pla fore I desire thou maist be bli · taught these my Instructions when thouart Young, kn that this foul fin may be Pra weeded out before it take deep root in the heart. will return now to my first purpose, which is to set thee down one Day for a Pattern, how I would have thee spend all the daies of thy Life.

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(6.)

Therefore avoiding all manner

manner of Pride, make thy self decently ready, which being done, retire to a place alone, where humbling thy felf upon thy knees, again renew thy Praiers, humbly confessing, and earnestly desiring forgivness for all thy sins. Use such Praiers as are publickly allowed, and chiefly those appointed by the Church.

In advising you to a set form of Praier, I do not prohibit conceived Praier in your private Devotions, but humbly beg of God to give

give you Grace to pray often out of your own Meditations according to his will.

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But when it shall please God to call you to the charge of a family, I will not direct, but deliver my opinion, that then a set Form of Praier is most necessary. My reason is, that your Servants being used to it, are alwaies ready to go along with you in their hearts, word for word, as you Pray, and continuance makes them to understand every word, which must needs

needs cause greater devotion, and give more life to the Praiers.

chan the state Kingdom of the state thou

When you have finished your private Praier, be fure that you absent not your inself from publick Praier, if it be used in the House where you live. Which endedingo and use any lawful Recreation, either for thy profit or pleafure; and from all these exercises reserve a time to fit down to some good study, but use that most that may make

make thee greatest, Divinity. It will make thee Greater, Richer, Happier than the greatest Kingdom of the Earth, tho thou couldst possess it. If any man serve me, saith Christ, bim will my Father honor. 1 Jo. 12.26. If Mordecai were thought so highly honored by Abaswerus for a little gay Trapping, what shall be done to him whom God will honor to velt rol unit

Therefore if thou desirest Honor, serve the Lord, and thou art sure of it. If Riches be thy aim, S. Paul

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affures thee, that Godliness is greatgain. If thou covet pleasure, set Davids delight before thine Eies, I have had more delight in thy Testimonies than in all manner of Riches. Psal. 119. And in the 92. Psalme he faith, Thou Lord haft made me glad by thy works. In the 4. Psalme, Thou hast given me more joy of heart, &c. And reading the 91. Psalme, thou shalt fee what manner of bleffings they are that God makes his Children merry withal. And when thou hast once fixt thy heart to H 2

this Study, it will be fo fweet, that the more thou learnest, the more thou wilt defire, and the more thou defireft, the more God will love thee. Thou wist study so well in private, and practice it in all thy Actions publickly; thou wilt weigh thy thoughts fo even, that thy words shall not be light; and a few lines I will use to perswade thee to be advised in thy words.

(8.)

Remember thy Creator when

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when thou speakest, as if I could use all the exhortations, and tell thee all the perils that belong to speech, yet so apt are we to forget God in our foolish talk, that fometimes we by our difcourse would make Gods of our felves. Therefore it will not be amiss to receive a few Instructions, tho weak, from me for ordering thy Speech.

The Morning I have dedicated to Meditation, Praier, good Studies, and honest Recreation. The noon time is most used for discourfe,

course, it being all a man rev can do while he Eates, and ins it is a time wherein a man ought to be careful of his bo speech, having before him bu Gods good bleffings to re- fpe fresh his body, and honest he company to recreate his the mind, and therefore ought this to be no way offensive in the his speech, either to God of, or good men. But most ex especially take heed that an neither heedlesness, nor ear-fin nestness in thy discourse, san cause thee to take Gods the holy Name in vain, but the alwaies speak of him with the reve-

reverence and understand-Also fluor mu

ing.

Next, let not thy Neighbor fuffer in thy Speech, but be rather filent than speak ill of any man, tho he deserve it. And that thou maist do thus, observe this Rule; Whenfoever thou hearest one ill spoken of, before thou second it; examine thine own heart, and it is ods but thou maist find in thy felf, either the fame fault, or a worfe than that he is accused for. So thou shalt be forced either to mend thy felf, or not

not to condemn him.

Also shun multiplicity of Words, and what thou speakest, be sure to understand fully, for it is a grating to the Ear to hear a man talk at random. If thou desirest to better thy felf, modestly aska Question of those whom thou feel to have knowledg to refolverthee, and be less as shamed to confess thy ignorance, than, by holding a foolish Argument, to betray it. And ever avoid that scornful fashion od questioning a man, who, thou

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thou knowest, cannot make thee a fatisfying answer: neither make a scorn of his ignorance, for be affured he knows fomething that thou doft not know.

If God hath given thee a ready Wit, take heed thou abuse it not. At no time maintain Arguments against the Truth, especially in Sacred or Moral matters: for it is hard to do it without offending the God of Truth; and by it thou maist harm thy weak Brother, but the greatest harm will be thine own, when thou comest

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thy idle words.

In thy mirth shun such jesting as may make thee offensive: Scotling becomes not a Christian. Prize not therefore the froth of an idle Wit, before the faith of a vertuous Friend.

And I pray thee, as thou wouldest have blessings multiplied upon thee, let no speech pass from thee that may grieve chast Ears. How hateful is obscene speech in Rude people? But it makes one of gentle birth odious to all honest company.

company. Salomon faies, A wise man conceals knowledg, but the heart of a Fool publisheth foolishness, Prov. 12. 32. and he that keepeth his mouth, keepeth his life, 13.3. and in the 14.5. The lips of the wife prefer them.

To conclude, let thy Tongue and thine Heart go together, hate Dissimulation and Lying, and God will love thee, which I hum-

bly beg of him.

(9.)

If thou keep thy thoughts Holy, and thy words Pure,

Ishall not need to fear, but all thy Actions will be honest. But my fear thou shouldest know the way, and yet go aside, will not suffer my counsel to leave thee alone, till thou come to thy Journeys end.

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First, then be careful when thou art alone, that thou do nothing that thou wouldest not do if men saw thee: Remember that Gods Eye is alwaies open, and thine own conscience will be witness enough against thee.

Next, be sure that no Action

Action of thine may be a scandal to thy profession, I mean, to the profession of the true Religion. This indeed is as much as to fay to thee, Eschew evil. For there is not the least Sin thou canst do, but the Enemies of truth will be glad to fay, Loe, this is one of them that professes God in his mouth, but see what his life is. Therefore a great care ought a Christian to have, especially those whom God hath set as Lights in his Church.

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bout to do, examine it by Gods Commandements. If it be agreeable to them, go on chearfully, and tho the end answer not thy hopes, never grieve nor grudg, but be glad that Gods will is performed, and let thy trust in him assure thee, that all things work together for the best to them that love God. And tho it appear a cross, be assured it is a bleffing. Therefore make right use of it; examine thy felf what Sin thou hast committed that may challenge that punishment,

ment, Repent of it, and reconcile God unto thee, bearing thy Cross with Patience, and doubt not he that deprived thee of thy hope to try thee, will (if thou bear it well) give thee as great or a greater bleffing than thou hopest for. But if thou shalt find that thy attempts will not endure that tryal, break from them, and tell the Devil in plain terms, thou hast a light to discern his snares by, and therefore scornest to be his Slave. For believe me, my Child, if thou shalt

shalt out of any worldly respect do a dishonest Act, it may be thou maist thrive in it a while, but the end is miserable. Oh, the burthen of a wounded conscience who can bear?

If thou seest others thrive and grow great in such courses, read the 73. Psalme; there thou shalt see, David himself confesses, his Foot had well-nigh slipt when he saw the prosperity of the wicked; He describes all their selicities, but at the last, when he went into the Sanctuary,

he found what their end was, how they were fet in flippery places, &c. and then he cries, Whom have I in Heaven but thee? And there is none upon Earth I desire in comparison of thee. Alas, all their Labour is but to build a Paper-house upon the Sand, which tho it be never fo Glorious to look upon, a small Tempest will shatter it. When if thou lay the Foundation of thy happiness upon Christ the Rock of thy Salvation, and build it with zealous service of him, according

cording to Truth, then tho the Floods beat against it, and huge Tempests threaten it, thou needest not fear, for thy Walls will stand fast and thy Foundations will secure thee.

It were enough to perfwade any man to be honest, if he would consider the Day of Affliction, and store up the comfort of a quiet conscience against it came: for onely that discerns the patient Job from despairing Cain. Cain hideously cries out, his punishment is greater than be can

can bear. Job sighs forth, Loe; tho he slay me, yet will I trust in him. Indeed, till affliction comes, the worser fort of men appear to be the happiest; but then the Chaff is foon known from the Wheat. The good man knows his Cross is good for him, bears it patiently, and casts his care on Christ, his Heart knows no Repining, nor his Tongue any other complaining, but Shall I receive good from God and not evil?

On the contrary, when Affliction falls upon those K 2 who

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who have laid their Foundation on the Sand, alas, they have no comfort, they are either ashamed or befotted; they cannot find God,nay,they will not feek him: but instead of seeking Counsel from him, they are not ashamed (with forfaken Saul) to implore the Devil. What do they lefs, that feek after Witches for lost goods, cure for themfelves, their Children, or Cattel? I hope there are but few of these: but I know, where God is once forfaken, man is apt to fall into the

the depth of Sin. It is Grace, meer Grace, that preferves Gods Children from these dangerous falls, of which Grace, I beseech Almighty God make us all partakers.

And to conclude, how I would have thee square thine Actions; What soever thou doest, remember that thou art in the presence of God, (who will expect an Account from thee): fo thou wilt not dare to do Evil, and thou wilt still act chearfully, because thou art sure it pleases the Lord, who fees thy willingness, and

and will not leave thee unrewarded.

The Vices most reigning Sca in these times, I must par- bu ticularly advise thee to he shun: first, Swearing. For 9. Gods fake, let your Communication be yea, yea, and be nay, nay, for what is more re (faith Christ) cometh of es Keep not company no with a Swearer, lest cu- L stome make thee forget te how great the fin is, and so be by little and little, thou I maist get thy self a habit of ha it.Reprove it in thy Friend, be if he will brook reproof: th 100

but it is no end to reprove a Scorner: Rebuke not a Scorner, left he hate thee, but rebuke a wise man, and he will love thee, Proverbs 9.8.

Alwaies keep a Watch before thine own Lips, and remember that thou needeft not Swear, if thou dost not accustome thy self to Lye. For if thou usest to tell Truths, thy Word will be as currant as thy Oath. I hope thy calling (if God hath made thee a man) will be of Authority to reprove this vice in others, and not

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to delight in it thy felf. If thou beeft a Daughter, remember thou art a Maid, and fuch ought thy Modesty to be, that thou shouldest scarce speak, but when thou answerest: thou art young, speak if need be, and yet fcarcely when thou art twice asked, Eccles. 32. 8. Whatsoever thou be, thou hast a calling, which thou must not dishonor: thou art a Christian, and Christ commands thou Shalt not Swear at all, Mat. 5. 34.

The next Vice too too common in this Age, is Drunk-

Drunkenness, which is the high-way to Hell: A man may travel in it from Sin to Sin, till the Devil thew him he can go no fairther, as a Traveller from Inne to Inne, till he come do his Journeys end. Ohichink how filthy is that fin that makes a manta Beastallhis life, and Devil at his deathur Salomon askes To whom is rived to whom is forrow, to whom is trife, to whom is murmuring? To whom are wounds without cause? And to whom is redness of the Eies? And in the ken next

next Verse answers, Even to them that tarry long at the Wine; And to the end of the Chapter, sets forth the miseries occasioned by this

Vice, Prov. 23.

That thou maist avoid this Sin, be careful in the choice of thy Friends: for it is they that will betray thee to this fin. Never make choice of a Drunkard to thy Companion, much less thy Friend. For our Kingdom hath of late afforded more examples of those who have been flain by their Friends in a Drun-

ken quarrel, than those that have faln by the enemies Sword: and how unfit is he to be a Friend, that when thou shalt have need of his Counfel, will have his head, instead of wisdom, fild with Wine, and add rather grief than comfort to thy necessities? And again, what fecret thou shalt trust him with, thou maist be fure shall be vomited forth, and all thy comfort must be, He did it unwillingly, when he knew not what he did. Thus thou seest, to be a Drunkard, 1,2

kard, is to be a man unfit for Gods service, or good mens company. I be seech God give thee grace to detesting.

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Next, I must exhort thee from a fin, that I cannot name, thou must search thine own heart for it. It is thy darling Sin, that which to enjoy, thou couldst resist all others, at least thou thinkest so. But do not harbour it, fearch diligently for it in thine own nature, and when thou hast found it, cast it headlong from thee. It is thy Souls **fubtil** bush

fubtil betrayer, and all thy other fins depend upon it. There is not fo much danger in all the rest that thou contendest with, as in this one, that thou art loth to call a fin. Thy other fins are like a Rebellious multitude in a Common-wealth, which wanting a head, do little harm. This is their Head, cut it off, and thou shalt see all thy other sins difperfed as an Army of fearful Rebels, when they hear their great Leaders Head hath kift the Block.

crived, hearty Repentance for

(10.)

When thou hast spent th the Day in Religious and no honest exercises, in the E-N vening return again to lin some good Meditation or A Study, which conclude with it, Praier, commending thy ef felf to God, and so shalt G thou joyfully go to thy Sup-So per; which done, and the A time of rest come, as thou jo begannest in the Morning, L so shut up the Day with humble thanksgiving for ar all the benefits that Day received, hearty Repentance for

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for all thy fins committed, naming and bewailing them. For thou knowest not if thou repentest not to Night, whether thou shalt live to Repent to morrow. And tho thou wert fure of it, yet the oftner thou makest even thy accounts with God, thy fleeps will be the Sounder, and thou shalt Awake with a heart full of joy, and ready to serve the Lord.

Lastly, commit thy self, and all that is thine to God in zealous Praier, using some good Book of Praiers allow-

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allowed of by the Church, when thine own Meditations cafford not fufficient matter for thy evening Devotions. So going to Bed, take thy rest, beginning and rending in him who is both first and last. Thus fpend the fix Daies thou haft to Labourin, that thou mailt be ready to celebrate the Seventh to which there belongsanother Remember.

Lastly commet thy felf, worth with the self bath bath bay by the Sabbath Bay. The self with the self bath bath by the self bath bath by the self by th

neftly commended by God himself in the Old Testament, so far extends it self to us under the New, that we are to keep Holy one Day in Seven, the first Day in the Week, in memory of our Saviors Resurrection, called therefore the Lords day, and perpetually Celebrated by the Church. Yet in these daies, as if we neither had part in the Creation, nor Redemption of the World, too many keep no fuch time, or at the most but in appearance. Where almost can we find one that will M

will lose a good bargain rather than make it on the Lords Day? or that will bridle his own desires to

Sanctifie that Day?

Seeing therefore this danger, in which thou maist eafily be entrapped by the Devils subtilty, and by following the multitude: I cannot but with all my power exhort thee, carefully to keep this Day without doing any fervile work thereon unless Necessity, or Charity requires it. To this End I pray thee mark well the fourth Commandment,

ment, Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day, fix daies Shalt thou tabour, and do all that thou haft to do, but the Seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt do no manner of work; Thou, nor thy Son, nor thy Daughter, thy Man-servant, nor thy Maid-servant, nor thy Cattel that is within thy Gate: For in fix daies the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that is therein, and rested the Seventh Day, wherefore the Lord bleffed the feventh Day and hallowed it. And as the Jews their Sab-M 2 bath,

bath, so we ought to Sanctify the Lords day.

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If thou wilt be wonne to the due observation of this Day as an obedient Servant, fee God commands, Remember thou keep holy, &c. If as a loving and dutiful Son, see how God perswades thee, by equity, grounded upon his own bounty to thee: He hath given thee fix daies to do thine own works, and he requires but one of thee. What canst thou say for thy self, why thou fhouldest not wholly that day give thy felf to his

his Service? Lastly, if thou wilt learn how to ferve him as a good Scholler, he teaches thee an admirable way, both by Rule and example. First, by Rule, Thou shalt do no manner of work in it: then by example, He made the whole World in fix daies, and he rested the Seventh, wherefore he blessed it.

Seeing God thus commands thee by his Power, perswades thee in his Mercy, and teaches thee, both by Rule and his own most Gracious example, how canst

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canst thou be so devoid of Grace, nay of Reason, as not to obey so just a Master? Somerciful a Father? So gracious a Teacher? If thou make not a conscience of keeping this Day, howfoever a dull fecurity may possess thee to flatter thy felf, thou indeed makest conscience of nothing. I am perswaded, if thou canst dispense with thy self to prophane this day, either for thy Profit, or Pleafure, thou wilt not stick upon the like occasion, to break all the rest of the Com-

Commandements one after another.

Therefore, for Christs fake be watchful, that the Devil deceive you not, nor none of his Instruments draw thee away from this daies duty. He is alwaies busie and ready at hand to draw thee away from God, but this Day without doubt he doubles all his Forces; he will provoke thine eies to fleep, he will fend heaviness and dulness to thy heart, and perhaps pain to thy body, if he can so much prevail: any sleight, any trick

trick to stay thee from Gods house, and from the Congregation of his people, he will furely use; and he will fometimes do it with religious pretences, as to pray at home, read a Sermon, study the Scripture, and to fpend the time in fuch Christian exercises as are infinitely good at other times. But I once heard a religious Preacher affirm, (and I believed him) that those who had ability of body to go to Church, and yet out of any evil disposition (for good it can hardly be) ab**fented**

absented themselves, tho they prayed, they were not heard.

It behoves thee by how much greater his practices are against thee that day, so much the more to fortifie thy felfagainst him: at no hand let him stay thee from the Church, there God hath promifed to be present, and there he is. Darest thou then, filly wretch, absent thy selffrom him? I know, thou darest not. Go then with a heart prepared to pray by Praier, and going, meditate on Gods

Gods great Mercies in the Creation of the world, his great mercy in Redeeming it, and mingle with thy Meditation, Praiers, that may apply these great blessings to thy self.

So approach and enter, with reverend and fervent zeal, the house of God, and throwing away all thoughts, but such as may further the good work thou art about. Bend thy Knees and Heart to God, desiring of him his holy Spirit, that thou maist joyn with the Congregation in zealous Praier,

Praier, and earnest attention to his Word preached. And tho perhaps thou hearest a Minister preach, as thou thinkest, weakly, yet give him thine attention, and thou shalt find that he will deliver something profitable to thy Soul, either that thou hast not heard before, or not markt, or forgotten, or not well put in Practice. And it is fit thou shouldst be often put in mind of those things concerning thy Salvation.

Thus if thou spend thy time at Church, thou wilt N 2

be ready to give thy felf to meditate of the holy Word thou hast heard, without which truly hearing profiteth little. For it is with the Soul as with the Body, tho meat be never so wholsome, and the appetite never so great, yet if any ill disposition in the Stomack hinder digestion, it turns not to nourishment, but trather proves more dangerous. So the Word, if after hearing it be not digested by Meditation, it is not nourishing to the Soul. Therefore let the time

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time thou hast to be absent from Church, be spent in Praising God, Praying to God, and applying to thy self what thou hast heard. If thou hast heard a sin reproved that thou art guilty of, take it for a warning, do it no more. If thou hearest of a good action which thou hast overslipt, strive to recover time, and resolve to put it in Act. Thus by practifing what thou hearest, thou shalt bind it to thy memory, and by making it thine own, make thy selfmost happy. Learn

Learn of Isaiah, the true for way of keeping a Day Holy hat to the Lord: If thou turn away thy foot from the Sab- oft bath, from doing thy will one on my Holy Day, and call the Fer Sabbath a delight to Confe- V.e crate it as Glorious to the thi Lord, and shalt Honor him, and not doing thy own Waies, cer nor feeking thine own to Will, nor speaking a vain ser Word: Then shalt thou delight in the Lord, and I will the cause thee to mount upon wi the high places of the Earth, we and feed thee with the he- an ritage of Jacob thy Father, W

for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it, Isaiah 58.13.

It is a wonder to see how often God commanded this one Commandement to the Jews. Exod. 31. from the 12. Verse, is all commanding this: again in the 34. 21. and divers places more. And certainly Christians ought to be no less careful in observing the Lords Day.

Learn then to prepare thy heart early for this day, which if thou observest well, God will bless thee and thy labours all the Week. Thus far I have endea-

endeavored to exhort thee to thy duty towards God.

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Of which the Honor due to thy Parents is fuch a part as cannot be separated: for God commands it, Honor thy Father and thy Mother, it is the first Commandement of the second Table, as, Thou shalt have none other Gods but me, is of the first: Idolatry being the greatest sin against God, and Disobedience to Parents, being the Ring-leader in sins against man, we are

are first warned of them, as if in case we should fall into them, it were too late to avoid the other. For if we once become in heart Idolaters, it will be no hard matter to be a bower down to an Image, to abuse Gods holy Name, and to prophane his Sabbath: So, if we dare disobey good Parents, at that Breach, Theft, Murther, Adultery, Falseness, Covetousness easily enter.

Nay, I dare say, if thou breakest either of these Commandements, thou breakest

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breakest all of the first and fecond Table. For as thou canst not be Idolatrous without breaking all the rest: so thou canst not be a stubborn and disobedient Child, but thou art a Murtherer, a double one: first, of Nature in thy felf, which if thy wicked purposes do not fmother, will of her self break forth into that duty. For an example, the story of Aneas shews how much it was observed by them that received not the Commandment from Gods own Mouth, as did the Tews,

Jews, yet he exposed himself to all dangers rather than he would forsake his Father. Secondly, thou art a Murtherer of thy Father, who having stored up all his joy in thee, hath by thy disobedience his gray head brought with sorrow to the Graye: which God forbid.

And what difference, shall I say, is there between a disobedient Child, and an Adulterer? the one for-sakes her, by whom he giveth being unto others; the other despiseth those from whom he had his own be-

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ing. Truly, this is a fearful Adultery, and sin is a crafty Strumpet, she will allure thee and delude thee.

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Again, in being disobedient, thou art a Thief, an impudent Thief, for thou doest not only secretly Steal, but openly detain the Honor, Reverence, and obedient duty, which all the world can witness is thy Fathers.

And how wilt thou avoid being a false witness? Will not one sin draw on another? Wilt not thou be ready to excuse thy unnatural

tural obstinacy, by throwing calumnious aspersions on thy Parents, giving thy Tongue leave to lye against thy conscience?

And lastly, (Ohorrible!)
How easie a step is it to covet what thou thinkest thy
Parents life too long de-

tains from thee?

Thus thou feeft in being disobedient, thou breakest fix Commandements, from which greivous outrage, I beseech Almighty God preserve thee, and give thee Grace to be obedient to him, and to thy Parents. I

am fure thou hast a Father, thi who will never command all thee any thing contrary to Do the Commandements of wo God. Therefore I have no to need to speak to thee, how ma far a Father ought to be give obeyed: but humbly de- by fire of God to continue him to in his good defires with ot long life, that he may bring thee up in the fear of the Lord, and to give thee a heart ready to embrace all Religious Learning.

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The next duty equal to this, this, must thou perform to all the world in general, Do to all men as thou wouldst they should do unto thee. This is the Commandement our Saviour gives us; Love one another: by this we shall be known to be his, if we love one another, as he hath loved us.

Yet of all that is commanded us, there is nothing more contrary to our wicked Nature than this loving our Neighbor as our selves. We can with ease envy him if he be Rich, or scorn him if he be Poor; but

but love him? Nay the Devil hath more craft than fo. It were hard for him to prevail over so many if men should once begin to love one another: Therefore he useth all Arts to stir Dissention among as many as he can, and to mix love with Dissimulation.

To avoid this, consider well that God is the Author of Peace and Love, and that Strifes and Contentions proceed of the Devil. Then if thou beest the Child of God, do the works of God, love thy Neigh-

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Neighbor as he hath commanded, lest thou provoke our blessed Savior, when he shall see that mark of the Devil, malice in thee, to say as once to the unbelieving Jews, You are of your Father the Devil, and the lusts of your Father will you do, Joh. 8.44

Oh take heed thou offend not God thus grievously, that he shall disclaim thee as none of his, because thou dost not love those

that are his.

This, if well weighed, were enough to make eve-

ry man charitable, if it were onely for fear to hate whom God loved. But to believe or judg that God should hate where thou doest, were fuch an impious uncharitableness as a good Christian must needs tremble at. God hath given thee no Authority to judg any man, but he hath commanded thee to love thine Enemy; Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that hurt and perfecute you, that you may be the Children of your

your Father which is in Heaven, Matt. 5. 44.

A man may find waies enow to posses the Devil of his Soul, but none with less pleasure to himself than this. He may fell it, as did Judas, to satisfie a Covetous desire: He may lose it, as does many a lazy man his worldly Estate, because he will not trouble himself to look over an account of his Fortune, he finks ere he thinks of it; so fares it with a negligent Christian. Thirdly, he may Pawn it, like a foolish Unthrift, who Pawns

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Pawns that which should keep him all his life, to purchase a gay Toy which shall ferve him a day or two: So doth he that pawns the rich jewel his Soul to the griping Usurer, the Devil, for pleafure; haply he means one day to redeem it, but runs on his selfpleasing course, till the Use hath devoured the Principal, and his unmerciful Creditor hales him to a Dungeon, where he has time for ever to bewail, not onely his present misery, but the loss of infinite happiness. Thefe

Thefe are strange enough, that a man should sell Eternity of joy for Wealth, or sleep away the time wherein he might make fuch a Purchase, or pawn an inestimable Treasure for things not worth efteem. But yet they are all better than he that gives away his Soul for nothing, as doth the envious man. The covetous gets Riches, the flothful Ease, the wanton Pleasure, but the hater of his Brother gets nothing (no not in present) but torment, fretting and vexation:

tion: He is not the fatter rit for his Meat, nor doth he ar rest though he sleep; yet wa he for whom he thus toyles mi his Spirit, haply, Eats, fir Sleeps, and Laughs at his pe enviers folly, or peradventure pities him.

The more eafily to avoid this fin, consider well the tis disprofits of it. Read in the first Epistle of St. John, 3. Chap. 14. and 15. Verses, and in the 4. Chap. the 8. and the 20. Verses: Read the 13. of the first to the Co- do rinthians; there St. Paul shews, that without Charity

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rity even Spiritual graces are of no worth. As the want of it brings infinite misery, so the possession infinite joy. By Charity we perform our Savior Christs Commandement, who often requires this of us, as if he should say, I have satisfied my Father for all the Commandements that you have broke: Now your task is easie, I leave you nothing to do, but to love one another: do this, and you do all. By it we fulfil the Law, Rom. 13.8. and 10. verfes. By it we abide in the Light,

Light, 1 Joh. 2. 10.

Is it possible, when these are well weighed, that any man should be fo mad as to bear an uncharitable heart about him, or so Fool-hardy to harbor a spleen that shall hazard his Salvation? Can we be so cruel to our felves, as to deny Christone Commandement? For all his love to us, he reputes but this Testimony of our love to him, which we cannot choose but perform if we do love him. Therefore take heed if thou feel any malice toward thy Brother, be

be fure thy heart is not upright toward God. So root it out from thy heart, that no sting of it be left: for it will grow faster than Joyahs Gourd.

Answer me not with, Flesh and Blood cannot do this; I know it But if thou defire God to give thee his holy Spirit, thou shalt be strong to suffer, and ready to forgive. Thou must not in any thing be subject to the Flesh, for the wisdom of the Flesh is Death. But alwaies make the Spirit thy Guide, for there is life and The peace.

The Devil would defire no greater advantage than that thou wouldest trust thy Soul to the Discretion of thy corrupt Flesh, he would foon inveigle that to betray thee. But when thou hast put thy felf under the Spirit, Submitting thy Will to the Will of God, he is no more able to hurt thee! bus refluidingno

The next excuse I would take from thee, is a very foolish one, but so common, that I fear you may happen on it, and that is this; if I should suffer wrongs

wrongs patiently, what will become of my Reputation? What will the World fay? Truly, if you remember; Christ hath suffered more for you, than it is possible for you to suffer: Yet he never reviled any of his enemies, norstruck his perfecutors, but praied for them. And his example teaches all that love him to do the like. He wills you to turn the left Cheek to him that smote the right, to give to him that takes from you, and to go with him that compels you. But

But these are strange rules for a generous Spirit in these times, nay, fure if I bestruck, I must strike again, else I ans a Coward. Indeed as for giving, if it were to one that would defire it at my hands, I had rather give a fragment of my Right than go to Law: but if he will not fue to me, He spend all I am worth, ere I yield. Or, I would go out of my Door to shew a man his way; but I would fain lee who could compel me." I mary, this is the right strain: But now look with

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with a considerate Eye upon this custome of the World, and the former Commandement of Christ, and thou shalt find them

just opposite.

Therefore take heed, and let it be thy chief care, never to prize thy Reputation with men equal to the Salvation of thine own Soul. But if thou defireft to keep thy credit unblemished, serve God with an upright Heart, and do nothing to any man, that thou wouldest not be content he should do unto thee. Open thy

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thy hand to the Poor according to thy Ability, meddle not with other mens occasions, but where thou maist do good; and hast a calling to it. And if it be in thy power to hurt thine enemy, let it pass, do him good if thou canst, and boast not of it: He that fees thee in private, will openly reward thee.

Lastly, let thy heart be kept alwaies in awe of this want of Charity, by continually remembring that that thou hast of thy Savior no other Form of Praier to

defire forgiveness for thy self, than that wherein thou covenantest to forgive others. All the other petitions we present unto God absolutely, onely this is conditional, He forgive us, as we forgive others. Our Savior hath taught us no other way to defire it, and in the 18. of Matthew, he shews, God will no otherwise grant it.

Sine fine finis.